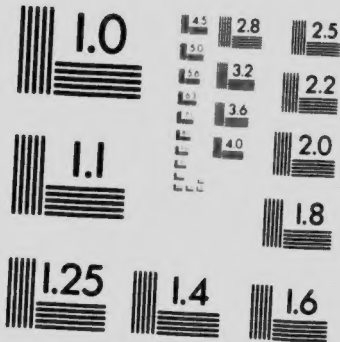


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

Hon. Ramez Roms, Minister; W. W. Cox, Deputy Minister.

FORESTRY BRANCH—BULLETIN No. 84.

R. H. CARROLL, Director of Forestry.

# FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH  
AND SHINGLES

(211)

COMPILED BY

R. G. LEWIS, B.Sc.F.

ASSISTED BY W. GUY H. BOYCE.

OTTAWA  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
1918



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

Hon. ROBERT ROGERS, Minister; W. W. COY, Deputy Minister.

FORESTRY BRANCH—BULLETIN No. 34.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Director of Forestry.

# FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH  
AND SHINGLES

COMPILED BY

R. G. LEWIS, B.Sc.F.

EDITED BY W. GUY H. BOYCE.

OTTAWA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

113



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

FORESTRY BRANCH,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, September 15, 1912.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith a report on the manufacture of 'Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles' for the calendar year 1911, and to recommend its publication as Bulletin No. 34 of this Branch.

The report gives an account of the quantity of wood manufactured into lumber in the Dominion and the various provinces for the year specified, the total cost, and the average cost per thousand feet, board measure, with the proportion of the total product manufactured in each province. Each kind of wood is similarly considered by itself.

The manufacture of wood into square timber, lath and shingles is also discussed, similar particulars being given in these cases.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. CAMPBELL,

*Director of Forestry.*

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa.





## LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The statistics in this bulletin have been compiled from reports received from 2,871 firms operating saw-mills in Canada in 1911. This is an increase of 108 firms over 1910, the increase being evident in every province with the exception of Quebec and Alberta. The increase is greatest in Nova Scotia, where 169 more mills reported for 1911 than for 1910.

The total value of lumber, square timber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1911 was \$82,321,664, the items being:—lumber, 4,918,202,000 feet, valued at \$75,830,954; square timber, 34,847 tons exported, valued at \$766,406; shingles, 1,838,474,000, valued at \$3,512,078, and lath, 965,235,000, valued at \$2,212,226.

### LUMBER.

Table 1 gives the quantity and value of the lumber cut in each province during 1911 compared to the cut in 1910 and the per cent distribution of the total cut to each province with the number of firms reporting in each case.

TABLE 1.

TOTAL LUMBER CUT, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Number of Mills reporting, Total Quantity of Lumber Cut, Total Value, Per Cent of Increase and Per Cent Distribution.

Provinces.	Rank.		Number of Firms Reporting.		Quantity.		Value of Lumber.	Per cent of Increase in Cut over 1910.		Per cent Distribution of Cut.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.				1910.	1911.
					M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.	\$				
Canada .....			2,763	2,871	4,451,652	4,918,202	75,830,954	10.5	100.0	100.0	
Ontario .....	1	1	892	927	1,642,191	1,716,849	30,584,724	4.5	36.9	34.9	
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	2	2	222	261	1,169,907	1,341,942	19,233,684	14.7	26.3	27.3	
Quebec .....	3	3	1,107	812	790,197	756,508	10,730,844	4.3 <sup>2</sup>	17.7	15.4	
New Brunswick ..	4	4	121	216	419,233	467,500	6,307,245	11.5	9.4	9.5	
Nova Scotia .....	5	5	248	417	260,871	388,114	5,634,785	48.8	5.9	7.9	
Saskatchewan .....	6	6	21	32	75,931	131,745	2,266,435	77.5	1.7	2.7	
Manitoba .....	8	7	54	103	42,922	53,745	769,806	25.2	0.9	1.1	
Alberta .....	7	8	53	51	45,127	51,681	801,153	13.2	1.0	1.0	
P. E. I. ....	9	9	45	52	5,273	7,715	102,278	46.3	0.1	1.5	

<sup>1</sup>Owing to an error, through duplicating certain of the 1910 returns sent in from British Columbia, the actual total cut of the province is somewhat less than that given in Bulletin No. 25, though not so much as to affect the relative rank of the province in the table, where it easily holds its rank as the second of Canada's lumber-producing provinces.

<sup>2</sup>Decrease.

The total lumber output of 4,918,202,000 feet is an increase of 466,550,000 feet, or 10.48 per cent, over 1910. The average mill in 1911 cut 1,713,000 feet as compared to 1,611,000 for 1910.



In the United States in 1910 the total lumber cut was reported as 40,018,292,000 feet, being a decrease of ten per cent from 1909. Canada's production for the same year was about one eighth of this amount.

Ontario still leads in lumber production, as in former years, although British Columbia seems to be gradually moving up to first place.

In 1910 Ontario cut almost 37 per cent of the total and only about 35 per cent in 1911. British Columbia has increased from 26.3 to 27.3 per cent, cutting 14 per cent more lumber than in 1910. Quebec is the only province reporting a decrease in production. In 1911 this province cut 4.3 per cent less lumber than in 1910 and dropped from 17.7 per cent to 15.4 per cent of the total. New Brunswick yielded about the same part of the total cut, but increased its production over 1910 by 11.5 per cent. The production in Nova Scotia increased by 48.8 per cent over 1910. Saskatchewan showed the greatest increase in annual cut with 77.5 per cent. Manitoba increased its cut by one quarter and now stands ahead of Alberta on the list, although Alberta has also increased its production by 13.2 per cent. Prince Edward Island has very greatly increased its cut and now forms one and a half per cent of the total Canadian production.

The value given for lumber in every case is the mill price. The averages for the different provinces in each case were as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
Canada.....	15.81	15.42
Nova Scotia.....	12.66	12.97
Prince Edward Island.....	13.48	13.26
New Brunswick.....	13.26	13.49
Quebec.....	14.22	14.20
Manitoba.....	14.33	14.32
British Columbia.....	15.32	14.33
Alberta.....	14.28	15.68
Saskatchewan.....	14.38	16.82
Ontario.....	18.28	17.81

The average price of lumber throughout Canada was 39 cents less than in 1910. The reduction was evident in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, being greatest in the case of British Columbia where a reduction of 99 cents is noted. It is evident that this reduction applied to the large cut of the province would have a considerable effect on the average price in Canada. The following diagram shows graphically the relative lumber production of the different provinces:—

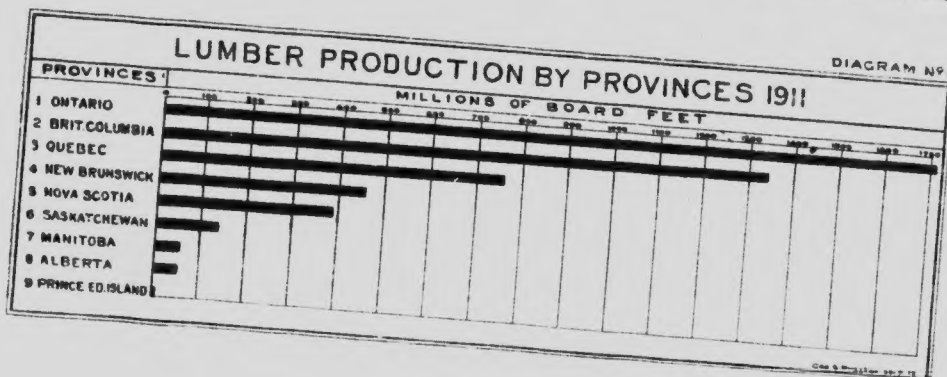


Table 2 gives the relative production of lumber by kinds of wood in 1910 and 1911 together with the per cent of increase or decrease, the total value of each kind of wood, the percentage each formed of the total cut and the average prices per thousand in the two years.

TABLE 2.

LUMBER CUT, 1911, BY SPECIES: Quantity Cut, Total Value and Average Value per M feet, B.M., with Per Cent of Increase over 1910 and Per Cent Distribution, 1911.

Kind of Wood.	Rank.		Quantity.		Per cent of Increase or Decrease over 1910.	Total Value of Lumber.	Per cent Distribution of Total Cut.		Average Value Per M Ft. B. M.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.		1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
			M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....			14,451,632	4,918,202	10.5	75,830,954	100.0	100.0	15 81	15 42
Spruce.....	1	1	1,255,031	1,600,054	27.5	21,842,657	28.2	32.5	13 55	13 65
White Pine.....	2	2	1,000,123	1,038,542	3.8	20,786,147	22.5	21.1	20 41	20 01
Douglas Fir.....	3	3	636,476	845,936	32.9	11,794,252	14.3	17.2	15 45	13 94
Hemlock.....	4	4	408,768	476,239	16.7	6,025,143	9.2	9.7	12 45	12 65
Cedar.....	5	5	271,821	214,624	21.0	3,189,130	6.1	4.4	15 37	14 86
Red Pine.....	7	6	180,088	150,806	16.3	2,665,985	4.0	3.1	16 75	17 68
Birch.....	10	7	71,181	98,811	38.8	1,684,067	1.6	2.0	17 19	17 04
Tamarack.....	8	8	115,622	94,366	18.4	1,316,609	2.5	1.9	15 21	13 95
Yellow Pine.....	6	9	92,966	80,393	13.5	1,223,963	2.1	1.6	15 85	15 22
Balsam.....	9	10	123,920	79,717	35.7	969,315	2.8	1.6	13 07	12 16
Maple.....	11	11	60,547	58,697	4.0	1,123,319	1.6	1.2	17 35	19 33
Basswood.....	12	12	50,448	47,220	6.4	925,472	1.1	0.9	18 34	19 69
Jack Pine.....	14	13	40,234	47,007	16.8	648,747	0.9	0.9	14 68	13 80
Elm.....	13	14	42,936	34,469	19.7	663,862	1.0	0.7	17 97	19 26
Ash.....	16	15	17,310	14,952	13.6	280,180	0.4	0.3	18 78	18 74
Poplar.....	18	16	8,001	13,542	69.3	206,403	0.1	0.3	14 71	15 24
Beech.....	15	17	18,565	11,885	35.9	171,963	0.4	0.2	12 47	14 47
Oak.....	17	18	8,718	7,858	9.9	224,497	0.1	0.1	29 72	28 57
Chestnut.....	20	19	380	1,342	253.2	30,507	3	3	21 84	22 73
Hickory.....	19	20	693	767	10.7	22,611	3	3	39 61	29 48
Walnut.....	22	21	273	528	93.4	10,796	3	3	39 26	20 45
Butternut.....	21	22	281	522	85.8	11,075	3	3	19 03	21 22
Cherry.....	23	23	73	444	508.2	12,714	3	3	26 75	28 63
Tulip.....	24	24	20	42	110.0	816	3	3	30 00	19 43
Sycamore.....	25	25	13	31	138.4	628	3	3	19 23	20 26
Sassafras.....		26		8		96	3			12 00

<sup>1</sup> 1910 total contains quantity not identified by species.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Twenty six kinds of wood were reported as having been sawn into lumber in 1911. This list is practically identical with the 1910 list, except for the fact that alder, reported in 1910, was not reported in 1911, and sassafras was added.

Spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar retained their relative positions at the head of the list. Spruce made up almost one third of the total cut, increasing by 27.5 per cent from 1910. Spruce and white pine together formed over half of the total. The cut of white pine and Douglas fir remained at practically the

same figures as in 1910. Hemlock did not increase in cut as rapidly as it did from 1909 to 1910.

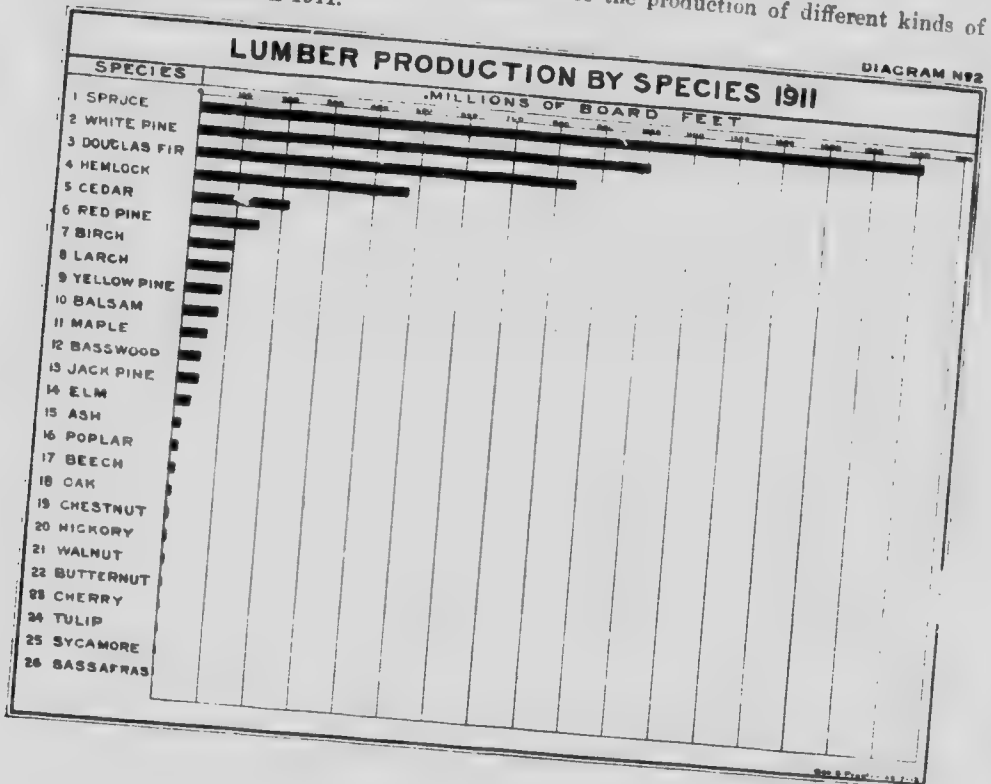
Birch now forms two per cent of the total cut; this is large for a hardwood. It has moved up on the list from tenth to seventh place, increasing in cut by 38.8 per cent.

There were 11 kinds of wood that showed a decrease in cut—cedar, red pine, tamarack, yellow pine, balsam fir, maple, basswood, elm, ash, beech and oak. This decrease is greatest with basswood, beech and balsam fir. The cut of these three was less than half what it was in 1910.

The more valuable hardwoods (hickory, walnut and cherry) all show increases, the cut of cherry advancing by over 50 per cent.

The average price of lumber has decreased by 39 cents per thousand, on account of the decrease in the average price of white pine and Douglas fir, which together form 38.3 per cent of the total. Spruce increased by 10 cents a thousand from \$13.55 to \$13.65. White pine decreased by 40 cents and Douglas fir by \$1.51. Among the other decreases in price are the following:—cedar, 51 cents; birch, 15 cents; tamarack, \$1.26; yellow pine, 73 cents; balsam fir, 91 cents; jackpine, 88 cents; ash, 4 cents; oak, \$1.15; hickory, \$10.31; walnut, \$18.81; tulip, \$10.57. The only woods used in quantity that showed an increase in price were the following:—spruce, 10 cents; hemlock, 20 cents; red pine, 93 cents; maple, \$1.98; basswood, \$1.35; elm, \$1.29; beech, \$2.00; poplar, 53 cents; chestnut, 89 cents; butternut, \$2.19; cherry, \$1.88, and sycamore, \$1.03.

Diagram 2 gives a graphical comparison of the production of different kinds of wood in Canada in 1911.



A comparison of Canadian production with that of the United States can only be made with the figures for 1910, as the American figures for 1911 are not yet available. The United States cut of spruce in 1910 was 1,449,912,000 feet, board measure, exceeding Canada's cut by only 194,881,000 feet, board measure.

Canada's cut of balsam fir of 123,920,000 feet, board measure, exceeded the American production of 74,580,000 feet, board measure, by 49,340,000 feet. In the other kinds of wood Canada's production was a mere fraction of that of the United States. They cut almost three times as much white pine, although their own cut decreased by 14 per cent. They cut six times as much Douglas fir, with a cut increasing by 7 per cent, six times as much hemlock, with a cut decreasing by 7 per cent, one and a half times as much cedar, with an increase of 20 per cent, and five times as much birch with a cut decreasing by 7 per cent. Out of thirty kinds of wood reported as sawn in the United States in 1910 twenty three showed a decrease from the cut of 1909 and the total production showed a falling off of 10.1 per cent.

The relative quantities of hardwoods and softwoods purchased in Canada in 1911 are shown in Table 3 with the quantities of the principal kinds of wood.

TABLE 3.

SOFTWOODS vs. HARDWOODS: Comparison of Quantities of each produced in Canada in 1911.

SOFTWOODS.		HARDWOODS.	
Kind of Wood.	Quantity.	Kind of Wood.	Quantity.
	M Ft. B.M.		M Ft. B.M.
Total.....	4,627,634	Total.....	290,518
Spruce.....	1,600,954	Birch.....	98,811
White Pine.....	1,038,542	Maple.....	58,097
Douglas Fir.....	815,936	Basswood.....	47,220
Hemlock.....	476,239	Elm.....	34,469
Cedar.....	214,624	Ash.....	14,952
Red Pine.....	150,806	Poplar.....	13,542
Tamarack.....	94,366	Beech.....	11,885
Yellow Pine.....	80,393	Oak.....	7,858
Balsam Fir.....	79,717	Chestnut.....	1,342
Jack Pine.....	47,007	Others <sup>1</sup> .....	2,342

<sup>1</sup>Includes seven less important species.

The softwoods, or coniferous woods, formed 94.1 per cent of the total lumber produced in Canada in 1911, the remaining 5.9 per cent being hardwoods. These proportions in 1910 were 94.3 and 5.7, so there is practically no change in the relation between the production of these two kinds of wood. In the United States the proportion of hardwoods was 22.1 per cent in 1910 compared to Canada's 5.7 per cent in the same year.

## LUMBER PRODUCTION BY SPECIES.

Tables 4 to 32 show the production of each of the different kinds of lumber in 1910 and 1911, the value in 1911 and the number of active mills which reported having sawn that kind of wood.

## SPRUCE.

Spruce includes five species in Canada. East of Saskatchewan white spruce (*Picea canadensis*) predominates with a small percentage of black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and red spruce (*Picea rubra*). In Alberta the cut is half white spruce and half Engelmann spruce (*Picea Engelmanni*). In British Columbia the Engelmann spruce predominates with a part of tideland or Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*).

TABLE 4.

SPRUCE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B. M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	1,722	1,255,031	1,600,054	100.0	21,842,657	13 55	13 65
Quebec	652	422,561	463,606	29.0	5,972,681	13 28	12 88
New Brunswick	166	341,577	375,713	23.5	5,024,030	13 23	12 95
Nova Scotia	332	161,998	255,112	15.9	3,302,836	13 17	13 37
Ontario	353	99,645	191,062	11.9	2,642,780	14 92	12 95
Saskatchewan	22	74,639	131,935	8.2	2,218,130	14 38	13 63
British Columbia	71	78,925	88,415	5.5	1,293,379	14 38	16 81
Manitoba	47	35,398	46,242	2.9	652,165	13 70	14 63
Alberta	38	38,171	43,701	2.7	686,061	14 28	14 10
Prince Edward Isld.	41	2,117	4,238	0.3	50,605	14 51	15 70
						12 49	11 94

A total of 1,722 mills, or sixty per cent of all the mills in Canada, produced spruce lumber in 1911. Nearly a quarter of these mills were situated in Quebec. Spruce was reported for every province in Canada.

Quebec produced 29.0 per cent of Canada's spruce cut in 1911, increasing its production by some 41,000,000 feet.

Every province shows an increase in spruce cut. The production increased by 92 per cent, and in Prince Edward Island by over 100 per cent. Ontario

The price of spruce increased by 10 cents per thousand feet, increasing in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta and decreasing in the other provinces.

Spruce was most expensive in Saskatchewan at \$16.81, and cheapest in Prince Edward Island at \$11.94.

Quebec in 1910 cut 58,870,000 feet more of spruce than Maine, which was the chief spruce state of the United States. The average price in Maine in 1910 was \$17.94, as compared to \$12.88 in Quebec in that year.

## WHITE PINE.

White pine includes the eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and the western white pine (*Pinus monticola*).

TABLE 5.

WHITE PINE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	968	1,000,123	1,038,542	100.0	20,786,147	20.41	20.01
Ontario	420	851,757	873,872	84.1	17,700,632	20.83	20.26
Quebec	292	81,331	77,147	7.4	1,549,896	20.12	20.09
New Brunswick	93	25,672	40,361	3.9	692,204	16.47	17.15
Nova Scotia	124	25,432	32,042	3.1	577,512	15.18	18.02
British Columbia	31	13,414	13,842	1.3	234,025	15.24	16.91
Manitoba	3	2,459	1,056	0.1	25,969	15.84	24.59
Prince Edward Island	5	58	222		6,009	26.02	27.07

White pine was cut in seven provinces in Canada in 1911 by 968 mills. Almost three quarters of these mills were situated in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario's 420 mills cut 84.1 per cent of the total, increasing their cut by 2.6 per cent. The cut in Quebec was reduced by 5.1 per cent. New Brunswick increased its production by 14,689,000 feet, board measure, Nova Scotia by 6,610,000 feet, British Columbia by 428,000 feet, and Prince Edward Island by 164,000 feet. Manitoba showed a decrease of 1,403,000 feet, or 57 per cent, from 1910. The white pine sawn in Manitoba mills is mostly shipped in the log from western Ontario, as very little of this species grows in Manitoba.

The average price of white pine throughout Canada was \$20.01 per thousand in 1911, as compared to \$20.41 in 1910, a decrease of 40 cents per thousand. The cause of the decrease is the fall of 57 cents in the Ontario price, as Ontario cuts the bulk of this kind of wood. White pine is becoming very scarce, and material is sawn to-day that would not have been felled ten years ago on account of defects. A much larger proportion of the lower grades are produced at the present time, and it is now almost impossible to obtain perfectly clear white pine in any quantity. The prices were reduced in Quebec by 3 cents and increased in all the other provinces. As in 1910 the highest price was in Prince Edward Island and the lowest was in British Columbia.

In the United States, Minnesota cut 1,280,239,000 feet of white pine in 1910, exceeding the Ontario cut of that year by 428,482,000 feet, and in all the other states the cut was less than Ontario. The average price in Minnesota in 1910 was \$18.40, as compared to \$20.83 in Ontario in the same year.

## DOUGLAS FIR.

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) is cut almost exclusively in British Columbia. The small percentage of 0.02 per cent cut in Alberta is taken from the east slope of the Rockies in that province. This tree is also known as Douglas spruce and as red fir in some localities. Two classes of lumber are recognized by lumbermen. 'Red fir' is the coarser-grained heart-wood of mature trees or the wood of second-growth timber; 'yellow fir' is softer, with a finer, more even grain and comes from the outer portions of the trees where the growth is slower.

TABLE 6.

DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M. Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M. Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.			cts.	cts.
Canada...	150	636,476	845,936	100.00	11,794,252	15.45	13.94
British Columbia...	149	636,401	845,806	99.98	11,792,296	15.45	13.94
Alberta...	1	75	130	0.02	1,956	23.80	15.05

The cut of 845,806,000 feet, board measure, was an increase over 1910 of 209,405,000 feet, or nearly one third. The average mill cut 5,639,000 feet. The average price per thousand feet was reduced by \$1.51.

In the United States in 1910, Washington cut five times as much, and Oregon over twice as much fir as British Columbia in the same year. The prices in 1910 were: British Columbia \$15.45, Washington \$12.95 and Oregon \$13.26.

## HEMLOCK.

Under hemlock are included both the eastern and western species (*Tsuga canadensis* and *Tsuga heterophylla*).

The cut of hemlock in 1911 amounted to 476,239,000 feet, an increase of 16.5 per cent over 1910. Out of the 1,246 mills which reported cutting this wood, almost half were located in Ontario. Every province except Quebec increased its cut from 1910 to 1911. The cut reported from British Columbia was entirely of western hemlock, this species forming, therefore, 13.3 per cent of the total. This wood is immensely superior to eastern hemlock, lacking most of its objectionable features. Western lumbermen are just beginning to open a market for it, and are experiencing great difficulty in overcoming the prejudice against it on account of its name. It is occasionally sold as 'Alaska pine.' The average price of hemlock in Canada increased by 20 cents a thousand, the increase taking place in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick. Hemlock was most expensive in British Columbia where the price of the western species was \$14.29. The average price of eastern hemlock was \$12.37, being cheapest in New Brunswick at \$11.11.



TABLE 7.

HEMLOCK LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ c.	\$ c.
Canada .....	1,246	408,700	476,239	100.0	6,025,143	12.45	12.65
Ontario .....	561	211,000	265,923	55.8	3,453,288	12.34	12.99
Nova Scotia .....	209	52,211	68,174	14.3	721,503	13.43	10.58
British Columbia .....	67	58,968	63,462	13.3	906,198	14.34	14.29
Quebec .....	375	67,504	57,624	12.1	708,861	12.09	12.30
New Brunswick .....	78	18,748	20,607	4.3	228,965	14.26	11.11
Prince Edward Island .....	16	275	509	0.1	6,328	11.16	12.43

In the United States in 1910 the four states, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, each cut more eastern hemlock than Ontario. British Columbia cut almost four times as much of the western variety as Washington, the only American state reporting western hemlock. The prices in this case were: British Columbia \$14.34, Washington \$10.31.

## CEDAR.

In this table are included Eastern cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), also called 'arborvitae' and 'white cedar'; Western cedar (*Thuja plicata*) sometimes called 'giant arborvitae' or 'red cedar'; and the yellow cedar or 'cypress' of the Pacific coast (*Chamaecyparis nootkaensis*), although only a very small amount of the latter is sawn into lumber.

TABLE 8.

CEDAR LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ c.	\$ c.
Canada .....	579	271,821	214,624	100.0	3,189,136	15.37	14.86
British Columbia .....	106	180,523	167,239	77.9	2,623,026	15.75	15.68
Ontario .....	225	66,435	25,946	12.1	318,375	14.78	12.27
Quebec .....	223	16,348	16,374	7.6	200,855	12.81	12.27
New Brunswick .....	23	7,120	5,061	2.4	46,785	10.16	9.24
Manitoba .....	1	1,395	3	.....	54	15.61	18.00
Nova Scotia .....	1	.....	1	.....	35	.....	35.00

The total cut of cedar lumber in Canada decreased in 1911 by 57,197,000 feet, or 21.0 per cent, this decrease being evident in every province but Quebec.

Nova Scotia reported a small production of this material for the first time. No reports have been received from Prince Edward Island since 1909.

The average price of cedar lumber in Canada decreased by 51 cents in 1911, though it is still higher than in 1909. The price decreased in every province except Manitoba and Nova Scotia, where the combined cut, however, is less than a tenth of one per cent, and therefore inconsiderable. In the four leading provinces the highest price was in British Columbia at \$15.68, and the lowest in New Brunswick at \$9.24. Western cedar is cut only in the province of British Columbia. All the rest is, therefore, Eastern cedar.

The cut of Eastern cedar in 1910 was 91,298,000 feet and only 47,385,000 in 1911, a reduction of almost 50 per cent. Western cedar, on the other hand, has decreased in production by only a little over 1 per cent—an evidence of how much more rapidly the Eastern cedar is disappearing than the Western. Of course these figures do not show the total of cedar used, as large quantities are used for ties, poles and fence-posts and not sawn into lumber. The value of ties and poles of this material purchased in 1911 amounted to \$1,020,936, as compared to \$3,189,130 for the value of lumber. This brings the total value for the cedar cut to over four million dollars.

Only the state of Washington cut more cedar in 1910 than British Columbia, exceeding the latter's cut by 20,982,000 feet, the average prices being: for Washington, \$12.47, and for British Columbia, \$15.75.

## RED PINE.

Red or Norway pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is cut only in Eastern Canada.

TABLE 9.

RED PINE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.		Average Value per M Ft., B. M.	
		1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.					
Canada .....	225	180,068	150,806	100.0	2,665,985	8	16.75	17.18
Ontario .....	104	166,828	138,549	91.8	2,466,161	16.83	17.80	
Quebec .....	63	8,921	7,767	5.1	131,467	16.25	16.93	
Nova Scotia .....	47	2,843	2,726	1.8	41,484	13.57	15.22	
New Brunswick .....	7	1,363	1,377	0.9	17,682	14.85	12.84	
Prince Edward Isld. ....	3	133	230	0.1	6,428	22.00	27.95	
Manitoba .....	1		157	0.1	2,763		17.60	

The cut of red pine in 1911 decreased by 16 per cent, although this species regained its place of sixth on the list of 1909. This advance of position was due to the decrease in the yellow pine production and the increase in birch. Ontario, with 104 mills reporting, cut 91.8 per cent of the output. The decrease in production was evident in the three leading provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, which together cut 98 per cent of the total. Manitoba mills reported red pine for the first time in 1911, although probably most of the logs were cut in Western Ontario and shipped to the Manitoba mills, as with white pine.

The average price of red pine increased by 45 cents, increasing in the three chief producing provinces. Ontario's red pine was the most expensive of these three, and Nova Scotia's the cheapest. Although the cut in Prince Edward Island was small by comparison the price was highest for Canada, at \$12.85. The cheapest red pine in Canada was cut in New Brunswick at \$12.84. The reports of the United States Government do not separate red and white pine.

BIRCH.

Birch is the most important hardwood cut in Canada. All the native species are included in this table but the bulk is yellow birch (*B. p. lutea*.)

TABLE 10.

BIRCH LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B. M.

Provinces.	No. of Active Mills Re- porting.	Quant.		Per cent Distri- bution.	Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	cts.	cts.
Canada.....	901	71,191	100,000	100	1,694,000	17 19	17 04
Quebec.....	349	36,138	48,500	51	914,764	17 84	17 97
Ontario.....	320	19,674	28,174	26	485,751	18 34	18 55
Nova Scotia.....	141	8,110	12,153	13	169,700	12 48	12 00
New Brunswick.....	55	6,646	7,849	11	103,089	15 23	13 13
Prince Edward Isld.....	28	609	661	1	9,350	15 06	14 14
Manitoba.....	5	12	42	0	630	15 50	24 50
British Columbia.....	2	12	27	0	321	10 00	12 00
Alberta.....	1	.....	10	0	250	.....	25 00

The cut of birch in 1911 increased by 39 per cent over 1910 and was produced by 901 mills, cutting in every province but Saskatchewan. Quebec cut over half this total and increased its production 34 per cent over 1910.

Every province increased its cut over 1910 except Saskatchewan which reported a small cut for the first time. Saskatchewan has not reported since 1908.

The average price in Canada for birch in 1911 was \$17.04, a decrease of 15 cents per thousand.

The decrease was greatest in New Brunswick, where it fell from \$16.23 to \$13.13. Birch was cheapest in British Columbia at \$10.00 and most expensive in Manitoba.

Wisconsin in 1910 cut 185,689,000 feet of birch lumber; this is almost double the entire cut in Canada in that year. The price in Wisconsin was \$17.21.

TAMARACK OR LARCH.

This term includes the Eastern tamarack (*Larix laricina*) (sometimes called 'hackmatack' and occasionally called 'juniper' in some localities) and Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), sometimes called Western tamarack. In most cases the Eastern species is called tamarack and the Western species, Western larch.

TABLE 11.

TAMARACK (OR LARCH) LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Re- porting.	Quantity.		Per cent Dis- tribution	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.				1911.	
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.			1910.	1911.
Canada	309	15,022	94,396	100.0	\$ 1,316,000	\$ 8.71	\$ 13.95
British Columbia	42	92,036	70,929	75.2	990,200	15.24	14.06
Ontario	178	16,765	18,356	19.4	240,276	15.86	13.09
Manitoba	18	2,159	2,179	2.3	31,013	13.67	15.61
Quebec	54	3,192	1,625	1.7	22,944	12.07	14.12
Saskatchewan	2		941	1.0	14,821	15.80	17.70
Alberta	6	54	206	0.2	3,647	11.06	16.50
New Brunswick	5	25	98	0.1	1,120		
Nova Scotia	4	153	32		528		
Prince Edward Island		38					

The cut of tamarack decreased in 1911 by 18.4 per cent, but still remained eighth on the list as in 1910. British Columbia, cutting Western larch only, produced over three quarters of the total, although its cut decreased in 1911. British Columbia and Ontario together cut 94.1 per cent of the total output. The cut in Ontario and in Manitoba increased, putting Manitoba third on the list, where it displaced Quebec. The cut in Quebec decreased by 53 per cent. Saskatchewan, reporting tamarack for the first time, produced 941,000 feet. Prince Edward Island did not report tamarack in 1911, although this province cut 33,000 feet in 1910.

The general average price in 1910 was \$15.21 and in 1911 only \$13.95. This nine per cent decrease is evidently due to a decrease in the price in British Columbia and Quebec, where the bulk of this material is sawn.

Alberta mills cut the highest priced tamarack at \$17.70 and New Brunswick the cheapest at \$11.43.

In the United States Government reports Eastern tamarack is classified separately as tamarack and the Western species as larch.

Canada's cut of tamarack was less than a fifth of that of the United States in 1910, the average prices being for Canada, \$15.21, and for the United States \$13.30.

Canada's cut of larch (all from British Columbia) was less than half of the American cut (from Idaho, Montana and Washington), the prices in this case being, for Canada, \$15.21, and for the United States, \$11.85.

#### YELLOW PINE.

Yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) grows in Canada only in the 'Dry Belt' of southern interior British Columbia. It is often called 'bull pine' or 'western yellow pine,' and should not be confused with the Southern yellow or hard pine imported from the Southern states, or with jack pine in Canada, which is called 'yellow pine' in some localities.

TABLE 12.

YELLOW PINE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft. B.M.

Province	No. of Active Mills Reporting	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution	Total Value	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	35	92,966	80,303	100 0	1,223,963	15 95	15 22
British Columbia....	35	92,966	80,303	100 0	1,223,963	15 95	15 22

The production of yellow pine in 1911 was 13.5 per cent less than in 1910. The average mill-cut for this species was 2,297,000 feet. This species covers a large area and is practically the only lumber tree in that area. The average price decreased by 73 cents.

Five states in the Union cut more yellow pine than British Columbia in 1910. These United States figures include, however, a few other species than *Pinus ponderosa*. The average price in the States in 1910 was \$14.26 and in British Columbia \$15.95.

## BALSAM FIR.

Balsam fir includes the Eastern balsam fir, or 'balsam' (*Abies balsamea*), and two Western species, namely, Lowland fir (*Abies grandis*) and Amabilis fir (*Abies amabilis*). The Western species are cut only on the coast of British Columbia. Balsam fir is often substituted for white pine and spruce.

TABLE 13.

BALSAM FIR LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft. B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	681	123,920	79,717	100 0	969,315	13 07	12 16
Quebec.....	401	87,292	40,862	51 3	485,160	13 22	11 86
New Brunswick.....	46	15,256	13,062	16 4	148,546	11 68	11 40
Nova Scotia.....	20	4,938	11,063	13 9	142,411	11 77	12 87
Ontario.....	178	15,307	10,752	13 5	151,633	14 07	14 10
British Columbia.....	5	.....	2,827	3 5	27,785	.....	9 83
Prince Edward Isl'd..	19	1,127	1,128	1 4	13,425	12 77	11 90
Alberta.....	2	.....	18	.....	320	.....	17 78
Manitoba.....	1	.....	5	.....	95	.....	19 66

Balsam fir production decreased by 55 per cent in 1911, this species dropping from ninth to tenth place on the list. Quebec cut only 50 per cent of the total, as compared to 70 per cent in 1910, the production in this province being less than half what it was in 1910. The New Brunswick and Ontario production was also decreased. Nova Scotia, however, increased its cut by 124 per cent. Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia reported this material for the first time. All the British Columbia production was of the two Western species mentioned.

The general average price was reduced by 91 cents, decreasing in every province but Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The State of Maine in 1910 cut 42,836,000 feet of balsam fir as compared to Quebec with 87,292,000 ft. The production in Canada in that year was 123,920,000 ft., as compared to that of the States of 74,580,000 ft. Balsam fir is one of the few woods Canada saws in greater quantities than the United States. The average price in Maine in 1910 was \$14.56 and in Quebec \$13.22.

## MAPLE.

Canada's cut in maple includes five species although the great bulk is hard maple (*Acer saccharum*).

TABLE 14.

MAPLE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	715	60,547	58,097	100.0	\$ 1,123,319	17 35	19 33
Ontario.....	445	52,186	47,503				
Quebec.....	186	6,578	5,508	81.8	939,791	17 90	20 20
Nova Scotia.....	46	598	2,797	9.5	94,864	14 07	17 85
New Brunswick.....	23	787	1,930	4.8	32,217	12 48	11 52
Prince Edward Isl'd.....	15	338	359	3.3	27,131	10 87	14 06
British Columbia.....		60		0.6	5,316	16 25	14 81
						30 00	

Maple, with a cut of 58,097,000 feet, came second on the list of Canadian hard-woods. This is a decrease of 2,452,000 feet, or 4 per cent. Ontario cut over 80 per cent of the maple, although here the cut decreased by about 9 per cent. The cut in Quebec also decreased. Nova Scotia's production increased by almost 370 per cent, bringing it up to third on the list. New Brunswick also increased its cut of maple to a large extent. No maple was reported from British Columbia in 1911.

The general average price increased by \$1.98 a thousand, increasing in every province but Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Maple lumber was most expensive in Ontario at \$20.20, and cheapest in Nova Scotia at \$11.52.

In the United States in 1910 the total cut of maple was sixteen times as large as Canada's in that year. Three States, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, each cut more maple than did all Canada. The average price in the States was \$16.16 and in Canada \$17.35.

## BASSWOOD.

Only one species of basswood is found in Canada (*Tilia americana*). This tree is sometimes called the American linden and the lumber is occasionally known as white-wood but should not be confused with tulip, to which the name whitewood is properly applied.

TABLE 15.

BASSWOOD LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .....	805	50,448	47,220	100.0	925,472	18 34	19 60
Ontario.....	503	30,256	27,901	59.1	562,072	19 15	20 15
Quebec.....	292	20,182	18,937	40.1	355,889	17 12	18 79
Nova Scotia.....	3		337	0.7	6,861		20 36
New Brunswick.....	6	10	27		390	10 00	14 08
Prince Edward Island.....	1		18		270		15 00

The cut of basswood in Canada in 1911 decreased by over six per cent, although two new provinces were added to the list, viz., Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The cut decreased in Ontario and Quebec, and these two provinces practically produce the entire cut. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island together produce only eight tenths of one per cent of the total.

The general average price increased by \$1.26 per thousand feet, increasing in each province. Basswood lumber was most expensive in Nova Scotia and cheapest in New Brunswick.

Two states in the Union, Wisconsin and Michigan, each cut more basswood than the whole of Canada in 1910. The average prices were, in the United States, \$20.94, and in Canada, \$18.34.

## JACK PINE.

Two species of pine are known as jack pine in Canada. The Eastern species (*Pinus Banksiana*) extends from Nova Scotia to the eastern slope of the Rockies. It is known under a number of local names, including scrub pine, princess pine, juniper and cypress. The Western species (*Pinus contorta*) is found on both slopes of the Rockies in British Columbia and is known as lodgepole pine, black pine and shore pine. This material is often sold mixed with white and red pine.



TABLE 16.

JACK PINE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .....	132	40,234	47,007	100.0	648,747	14 68	13 80
Ontario .....	58	21,891	30,646	65.0	402,978	15 76	13 15
British Columbia .....	9	5,050	5,479	11.7	62,432	13 46	11 39
Alberta .....	15	5,546	5,394	11.5	86,808	12 04	16 13
Saskatchewan .....	20	3,257	1,794	3.8	37,526	16 72	20 92
Manitoba .....	3	1,108	1,432	3.0	27,366	14 44	19 11
New Brunswick .....	8	515	1,395	2.9	20,112	12 61	14 42
Nova Scotia .....	4	816	586	1.2	6,810	11 66	11 62
Prince Edward Island .....	12	1,040	261	0.6	4,355	10 52	16 69
	3		20		360		18 00

Jack pine was produced by all the nine provinces, the cut increasing by 6,773,000, or almost 17 per cent. Ontario cut 65 per cent of the total, and increased its production by 40 per cent. Saskatchewan increased its cut by almost 30 per cent and Manitoba by 170 per cent. Prince Edward Island reported for the first time in 1911. All the other provinces showed a decrease in production.

The price of jack pine decreased by 88 cents a thousand in Canada in 1911, decreasing in Ontario and British Columbia and increasing in Alberta.

The eastern species of jack pine is not cut commercially in the United States. The western species, called lodgepole pine, was cut in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and Idaho in 1910, these four States producing 26,634,000 feet, board measure, at an average price of \$14.88. British Columbia, cutting this same species, produced 6,050,000 ft. at an average price of \$13.46.

## ELM.

Three species of elm are manufactured into lumber in Canada. American elm (*Ulmus americana*) is by far the most important and forms the bulk of the lumber manufactured. It is sometimes called white elm or water elm. Rock elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) is a much harder and stronger wood, but is comparatively scarce. Red elm or slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*) is sometimes sawn into lumber of inferior quality.

TABLE 17.

ELM LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Dis-tribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	619	42,936	34,469	100.0	663,862	17.97	19.26
Ontario.....	473	38,710	30,473	88.4	601,953	18.19	19.75
Quebec.....	138	4,106	3,932	11.4	60,760	15.92	15.45
Manitoba.....	3		42	0.1	750		17.86
Nova Scotia.....	2	30	17	0.1	331	38.70	19.47
New Brunswick.....	3	79	5		68	11.07	13.60
Prince Edward Isl'd.....		11				10.91	

The Canadian production of elm decreased in 1911 by almost 20 per cent. Ontario, with two thirds of the mill's reporting, cut over 87 per cent of the total. The cut decreased in Ontario by over 21 per cent and decreased in every province from 1910.

The average price per thousand increased by \$1.29, increasing in Ontario by \$1.56.

In the United States, in 1910, Wisconsin and Michigan cut more elm than Ontario. The total production in the United States in that year was six times that of Canada. The price in Wisconsin was \$19.46 and in Ontario \$18.19.

## ASH.

Ash includes white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*).

TABLE 18.

ASH LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Dis-tribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	605	17,310	14,952	100.0	280,180	18.78	18.74
Ontario.....	332	8,888	8,590	57.5	166,073	20.99	19.33
Quebec.....	257	8,115	6,248	41.8	112,469	16.41	18.00
Nova Scotia.....	7	252	63	0.4	938	30.85	14.88
New Brunswick.....	7	25	37	0.2	534	13.12	14.43
Prince Edward Isl'd.....	2		14	0.1	166		11.86

Six hundred and five mills reported cutting ash in 1911, the total production being 11,952,000 ft., or almost 14 per cent of a decrease from 1910. Ontario and Quebec cut over 98 per cent of the total, the cut decreasing in both provinces.

The general average price remained about the same as in 1910, decreasing in Ontario and Nova Scotia and increasing in Quebec and New Brunswick. The mill price of a-h in Ontario, the highest of the five provinces reporting, was \$19.33. This material was cheapest in Prince Edward Island at \$11.86.

The cut of ash in the United States in 1910 was seventeen times as great as that of Canada in the same year. Of the first six states on the list, each cut more than the whole of Canada. The price in the United States was \$22.47, and in Canada \$18.78.

## POPLAR.

The term poplar in Canada includes a large number of species. The majority of mills reporting the production of this material do not separate these in their reports. The figures in the following table include all species of poplar.

Cottonwood is a trade name for two species of poplar. Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) is cut only in western British Columbia. Common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) is cut in small quantities in Quebec and Ontario.

Balm or balm poplar is the trade name of balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), sometimes called also black poplar or Balm of Gilead; it grows in every province but British Columbia. Aspen, sometimes called quaking aspen, trembling aspen or popple, is a species known to botanists as *Populus tremuloides* and is found in every province in Canada.

TABLE 19.

POPLAR LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	276	8,001	13,542	100.0	\$ 206,103	14 71	15 24
British Columbia	2	23	3,583	26.5	70,906	16 00	19 82
Ontario	123	4,111	2,820	20.8	39,227	15 85	13 91
Manitoba	26	681	2,604	19.2	32,122	11 20	12 31
Quebec	68	2,555	2,153	15.9	32,060	12 23	14 89
Alberta	13	644	1,625	12.0	22,121	13 73	13 61
Saskatchewan	3		437	3.2	6,118		14 00
New Brunswick	9	46	193	1.4	2,280	9 65	11 81
Nova Scotia	15	192	95	0.7	1,098	37 60	11 53
Prince Edward Isd.	6	49	32	0.1	381	9 85	11 91

The total of 13,542,000 feet of poplar includes 9,504,000 feet, board measure, of unspecified material, together with 3,603,000 feet reported as cottonwood, 303,000 feet reported as balm and 132,000 feet reported as aspen, the details of which are given in Tables 20, 21 and 22.

The production of poplar lumber in Canada in 1911 showed an increase of almost 70 per cent over 1910. British Columbia's cut of cottonwood brought it up from last to first place on the list, with over a quarter of the total cut of poplar in Canada.

Ontario was first on the list in 1910 and is now second, with 20 per cent of the total. Manitoba cut almost as much as Ontario. Saskatchewan reported this material for the first time and took sixth place on the list.

The average price of poplar lumber in Canada in 1911 was \$15.24, an increase of 53 cents over the price of 1910. The cottonwood reported from British Columbia was the most expensive at \$19.82 and the poplar from Nova Scotia the cheapest at \$11.53.

The different species of poplar in the United States are classified under the term cottonwood. In 1910 the total cut of this material was 220,305,000 ft. or over twenty seven times as much as the cut in Canada. The centre of production was in Arkansas. The average price in the States was \$17.78 and in Canada \$14.71.

TABLE 20.

COTTONWOOD LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	5	1	3,603	100 0	71,246	...	19 77
British Columbia	2	...	3,583	99 5	70,996	...	19 81
Quebec	2	...	16	0 4	190	...	11 88
Ontario	1	...	4	0 1	60	...	15 00

TABLE 21.

BALSAM POPLAR (BALM) LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	12	1	303	100 0	3,995	...	13 18
Ontario	10	...	261	86 1	3,557	...	13 63
Alberta	1	...	41	13 5	418	...	10 20
Quebec	1	...	1	0 3	20	...	20 00

<sup>1</sup> Not separated from poplar in 1910.

TABLE 22.

ASPEN POPLAR LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.				
Canada		1			\$	8 cts.	8 cts.
Quebec			100	100 0	1,762		13 35
			100	100 0	1,762		13 35

<sup>1</sup> Not separated from poplar in 1910.

## BEECH.

Only one species of beech is found in Canada or in the United States. This is called by botanists *Fagus grandifolia*.

TABLE 23.

BEECH LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Dis-tribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.				
Canada	335	18,565	11,885	100 0	\$	8 cts.	8 cts.
Ontario	263	13,473	8,625	72 6	171,963	12 47	14 47
Nova Scotia	39	1,950	1,585	13 3	130,872	12 35	15 17
Quebec	73	1,929	800	6 7	18,076	12 95	12 40
New Brunswick	11	788	591	3 0	11,801	12 32	14 75
Prince Edward I-Ed	9	120	284	2 4	7,574	10 57	12 80
					3,640	13 00	12 82

<sup>1</sup> 1910 total contains small quantity from provinces not reporting in 1910.

The cut of beech increased up to 1910 and decreased in 1911, being about 36 per cent less than in 1910. Ontario, as usual with the hardwoods, was in the lead, producing 72.6 per cent of the total. The order of the other provinces on the list remained the same as in 1910, the cut decreasing in every case.

The general average price increased by \$2, increasing in Ontario by \$2.82 and in Quebec by \$2.43. There was a decrease in Nova Scotia of \$1.55. Ontario's price of \$15.17 was the highest and Nova Scotia's the lowest, at \$11.40.

Seven states in the Union each cut more beech than the whole of Canada in 1911. The price in the States was \$1.87 higher than in Canada in that year.

## OAK.

The three commercial species of oak in Canada are white oak (*Quercus alba*), burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), called also scrub oak, mossy-cup oak, or blue oak, and red oak (*Quercus rubra*). The supply is limited to farmer's woodlots and is practically exhausted commercially. Burr oak is the only species native to Manitoba.

TABLE 24.

OAK LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.	324	8,718	7,858	100.0	224,497	29.72	28.57
Ontario.	247	7,154	6,483	82.5	187,516	29.89	28.92
Quebec.	51	1,007	699	8.0	21,354	32.03	30.55
Nova Scotia.	22	490	656	8.4	14,894	22.74	22.70
Manitoba.	4	20	20	0.3	733	19.55	36.65
New Brunswick.	25					30.00	
Prince Edward Island.	22					30.00	

After increasing up to 1910, the production of oak lumber began to fall off in 1911, the cut for 1911 being about 10 per cent less than in 1910. Ontario, cutting 82.5 per cent of the total, decreased its production by over nine per cent. Quebec's production decreased by over a third, Nova Scotia's cut increased and Manitoba's remained the same. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island did not report any oak lumber in 1911.

The price of oak decreased by \$1.15, being cheaper in the three leading provinces. In Manitoba the price reported was \$17.10 per thousand feet, board measure, higher than in 1910, an increase of almost 90 per cent.

Oak lumber in the United States in 1910 came third on the list of all species and first of all the hardwoods, with a total of over three and a half million feet, or 400 times as much as Canada's cut in that year. The price in the United States was about ten dollars less than in Canada.

## CHESTNUT.

Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) grows in Canada only in Southern Quebec and Ontario, and is cut by small custom mills for special uses.

TABLE 25.

CHESTNUT LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .	36	380	1,342	100.0	\$ 30,507	21 84	22 54
Ontario	34	380	1,336	99.6	30,407	21 84	22 76
Quebec	2		6	0.4	100		16 67

The cut of chestnut in 1911 increased by 962,000 ft. Two mills in Quebec cut six thousand feet, the first report received from this province. The price increased in Ontario by 92 cents.

Chestnut is an important wood in the United States where over 535,000,000 feet were cut in 1910, the price being \$16.23.

## HICKORY.

Hickory includes two commercial species in Canada, shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and pignut (*Carya glabra*). Lumbermen distinguish the material as white hickory and red hickory, the white being sapwood or second-growth, and the red, heartwood. The difference in strength between these two has been greatly exaggerated.

TABLE 26.

HICKORY LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	50	693	767	100.0	\$ 22,611	39 61	29 48
Ontario	46	628	757	98.7	22,372	42 10	29 55
Quebec	4	65	10	1.3	239	15 63	23 90

Hickory is another hardwood in Canada that is confined to isolated trees or small groups in farmers' woodlots. The total production amounted to 767,000 feet, an increase of 74,000 feet over 1910. The increase was in Ontario, which province cuts practically all the hickory in Canada. Quebec's cut decreased by 55,000 feet. The price decreased in Ontario and increased in Quebec.



The production in the United States in 1910 was over 272,000,000 feet, at \$23.55.

## WALNUT.

A grove of black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is more or less of a curiosity in Canada at the present time.

TABLE 27.

WALNUT LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft. B. M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M.	M Ft. B. M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .....	18	273	528	100 0	10,796	39 26	20 45
Ontario.....	17	242	526	99 6	10,736	40 44	20 41
Quebec.....	1	31	2	0 4	60	30 00	30 00

The amount cut this year, 528,000 ft., is an increase of 225,000 over 1910. Ontario produced almost the entire cut, 2,000 feet alone being reported from one mill in Quebec.

The price of \$20.45 is a reduction of \$18.81, being a little over half the price of 1910, but this does not necessarily signify that walnut lumber is cheaper to the consumer by that amount. Small quantities cut locally are not a fair gauge of the general market price.

The centre of walnut production in the States is in Ohio, where 6,915,000 feet were cut in 1910 at a price of \$38.08. Small quantities cut in Massachusetts were valued at \$17, illustrating the wide range of prices.

## BUTTERNUT.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), or white walnut,, is another species that is almost extinct in Canada. In 1908 only 15,000 feet were reported, in 1909 no production, and in 1910 522,000 feet, which goes to show the irregularity of the output. Butternut is much softer than walnut and has not the depth of colour that makes walnut so valuable.

TABLE 28.  
BUTTERNUT LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Re- porting	Quantity.		Per cent Dis- tri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.	1911			1910.	1911.
Canada .....	82	M Ft. B.M. 281	M Ft. B.M. 522	100.0	\$ 11,075	\$ cts. 19 03	\$ cts. 31 22
Quebec .....	31	236	309	59.2	6,651	20 00	21 52
Ontario .....	48	45	210	40.2	4,377	18 41	20 94
New Brunswick .....	3		3	0.6	47		15
Quebec still out-							

Quebec still cuts over half the butternut reported for Canada, at the highest price of \$21.52. The Quebec price of walnut was \$30, and the proportion of 20 to 30 gives a fair idea of the relative values of the two species.

The cut in Canada increased by 241,000 ft. in 1911. The United States production was included under the heading of 'minor species' and not separated as butternut.

CHERRY.

Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) is one of the most valuable finishing woods in America. Apart from its scarcity, the texture of the wood and the comparative ease with which it can be seasoned and worked make it a most desirable material for cabinet work, picture frames and other decorative uses.

TABLE 29.  
CHERRY LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., F.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Re- porting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.				1911.	
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.			1910.	1911.
Canada .....	79	73	444	100.0	\$ 12,714	\$ cts. 26 75	\$ cts. 28 64
Ontario .....	52	48	234	52.7	6,211	30 27	26 54
Quebec .....	27	25	210	47.3	6,503	20 00	30 97

The farmers' woodlots in Ontario yielded 234,000 feet of cherry in 1911, or over half the Canadian production. The total for Ontario and Quebec was an advance of 371,000 feet over 1910, the Quebec price being the greater of the two by \$4.43.

In the United States cherry was cut in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana to the amount of 18,237,000 feet, or over twenty five times as much as Canada in the same year.

TULIP.

Tulip (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) is known also as yellow poplar and whitewood. It is cut by a few mills on the north shore of Lake Erie.

TABLE 30.

TULIP LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .....	5	20	42	100 0	816	20 00	19 43
Ontario.....	5	20	42	100 0	816	20 00	19 43

Five mills cut 42,000 feet of tulip in 1911, as opposed to one mill, cutting 20 thousand, in 1910. This is an increase of over 100 per cent, with a reduction of \$10.57 in price.

Yellow poplar is an important hardwood in the States, coming third on the hardwood list, where over 700,000,000 feet are cut annually. The average price there was \$24.71 in 1910 as compared to \$30 in Canada.

## SYCAMORE.

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) is seldom sawn into lumber in Canada and grows in only a few localities.

TABLE 31.

SYCAMORE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B.M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada .....	3	13	31	100 0	628	19 23	20 26
Ontario.....	3	13	31	100 0	628	19 23	20 26

Three mills in Southwestern Ontario sawed 31,000 feet in 1911, an increase of 18,000 ft. over 1910. The price increased in 1911 by \$1.03.

Sycamore was cut in the United States in 1910 to the extent of over 45,000,000 feet, mostly in the State of Indiana. The price in the United States was \$19.44 and in Canada, \$19.23.

## SASSAFRAS.

Sassafras (*Sassafras variifolium*) grows plentifully in Southern Ontario but seldom reaches tree size. The cut of eight thousand feet was reported by a mill located on the north shore of Lake Erie.

TABLE 32.

SASSAFRAS LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft. B. M.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value per M Ft. B. M.	
		1910.	1911.			1910.	1911.
		M Ft. B. M. M Ft. B. M.					
Canada. . . . .	1		8	100.0	96	etc.	etc.
Ontario. . . . .	1		8	100.0	96		12.00
							12.00

### LEADING PROVINCES AND SPECIES.

The provinces manufacturing the largest quantity of lumber from each of the twenty six principal kinds of wood in 1911, together with the percentage of each kind that is manufactured in its leading province, are shown in the following table.

TABLE 33.

PROVINCES LEADING IN LUMBER PRODUCTION, 1911: Provinces leading in the Cut of each Kind of Wood and Percentage of each Species cut in that Province.

Province.	Kind of Wood and Percentage.
Ontario . . . . .	White Pine, 84.1 per cent; Hemlock, 55.8 per cent; Red Pine, 91.8 per cent; Maple, 81.8 per cent; Basswood, 59.1 per cent; Jack Pine, 65 per cent; Elm, 87.3 per cent; Ash, 57.5 per cent; Beech, 72.6 per cent; Oak, 82.5 per cent; Chestnut, 99.6 per cent; Hickory, 98.7 per cent; Walnut, 99.6 per cent; Cherry, 52.7 per cent; Tulip, 100 per cent; Sycamore, 100 per cent; Sassafras, 100 per cent.
British Columbia. .	Douglas Fir, 99.9 per cent; Cedar, 77.9 per cent; Tamarack, 75.2 per cent; Yellow Pine, 100 per cent; Poplar, 26.5 per cent.
Quebec . . . . .	Spruce, 29.0 per cent; Birch, 51.5 per cent; Balsam Fir, 51.3 per cent; Butternut, 59.2 per cent.

Ontario leads in the production of seventeen kinds of wood. The chief production of poplar has changed from Ontario to British Columbia. Sassafras was reported for the first time in 1911. British Columbia leads in the production of five different kinds of wood. Alder was reported for this province in 1910 but not in 1911. Quebec leads in the production of spruce, which is Canada's most important softwood, and birch, which is the most important hardwood.

## SQUARE TIMBER EXPORTED.

The figures for the following table were supplied by the Department of Trade and Commerce:—

TABLE 34.

SQUARE TIMBER EXPORTED, 1911: Quantity, Total Value and Average Value per Ton.<sup>1</sup>

Kind of Wood.	1910.		1911.		
	Quantity Exported.	Average Value per Ton. <sup>1</sup>	Quantity Exported.	Total Value.	Average Value per Ton. <sup>1</sup>
	Tons. <sup>1</sup>	\$ cts	Tons.	\$	\$ cts
Total	37,962	25 95	34,847	795,406	21 99
Birch	8,300	12 76	13,962	168,189	12 07
White Pine	21,500	31 22	10,392	405,116	39 32
Oak	927	24 03	5,301	72,839	13 74
Elm	6,065	28 08	2,293	79,006	34 46
Red Pine	3	11 00	339	10,105	29 81
Ash	253	16 06	54	831	15 39
Maple	20	7 00			
Other Kinds	771		2,006		11 61

<sup>1</sup> 1 ton = 40 cubic feet (approximately)

Square timber is sold by the ton (approximately 40 cubic feet) either hewn or sawn.

Ever since 1877 the square timber trade has been declining on account of the increasing scarcity of clear timber of large enough dimensions for squaring. The export of 34,847 tons in 1911 is a decrease of 9 per cent from 1910, due to the great decrease in white pine.

Ever since 1868, when the maximum quantity of white pine was exported, the amount has steadily decreased, but this material has always headed the list.

In 1911 the quantity of birch exported increased by 5,662 tons and exceeded the quantity of white pine, putting birch at the head of the list. The quantity of oak and red pine also increased, while elm and ash decreased. Maple was not exported in this form in 1911.

The average price of square timber was reduced from \$25.95 to \$21.99, the three leading kinds of wood decreasing in price.

Out of the total of 34,847 tons exported, about 33,716 tons (almost 97 per cent) were shipped to Great Britain and 632 tons (about 2 per cent) to the United States.

## SHINGLES.

Table 35 gives comparative statistics of the shingle cut in Canada in 1911.

TABLE 35.

SHINGLE CUT, 1911, BY PROVINCE: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

Province	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.		Total Value.	Average Value per M.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	M.	M.			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	1,976,640	1,838,474	100.0	100.0	5,512,978	1.80	1.91
British Columbia	966,921	900,126	49.0	49.0	1,711,705	1.80	1.90
Quebec	539,320	366,848	27.3	20.0	682,906	1.67	1.86
New Brunswick	209,446	334,744	10.7	18.2	626,217	1.90	1.87
Ontario	212,300	183,140	10.8	9.9	408,025	2.04	2.23
Nova Scotia	23,878	41,341	1.2	2.3	63,592	1.51	1.54
Prince Edward Island	7,547	10,887	0.3	0.6	13,622	1.33	1.25
Saskatchewan	16,609	673	0.7	1	1,515	2.27	2.26
Manitoba	165	420	1	1	875	2.23	2.08
Alberta	396	295	1	1	621	2.24	2.19

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The shingle cut in Canada in 1911 showed a decrease of 7 per cent from 1910. This decrease is evident in the two leading provinces, British Columbia and Quebec, which together cut almost 70 per cent of the total production. British Columbia cut almost half of the total, as it did in 1910. The decrease in cut in this province amounted to 7 per cent. Quebec, cutting one fifth of the total, decreased its production by 32 per cent. New Brunswick's cut increased by 60 per cent, exceeding Ontario's production, and putting New Brunswick third on the list. Ontario's shingle cut decreased by about 14 per cent.

The cut increased in Nova Scotia and the increase in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba moved each of these provinces up one place on the list. The decrease in Saskatchewan and Alberta caused these provinces to drop one place on the list.

The general price of shingles increased by 11 cents a thousand in 1911, following slight decreases in 1910 and 1909. The most expensive shingles were made in Saskatchewan at \$2.25 per thousand and the cheapest in Prince Edward Island at \$1.25. The United States in 1910 manufactured over 12,000,000,000 shingles, or six and a half times as many as Canada in that year.

Table 36 shows the different kinds of wood used for manufacturing shingles in 1911 and the number manufactured from each kind.

TABLE 36.

SHINGLE CUT, 1911, BY SPECIES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

Kind of Wood.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution		Total Value.	Average Value per M.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	M	M			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total .....	4,976,640	1,838,474	100.0	100.0	3,512,078	1.80	1.91
Cedar .....	1,817,385	1,748,048	93.5	95.1	3,348,835	1.79	1.92
Spruce .....	55,234	52,263	2.8	2.9	87,088	1.81	1.66
White Pine .....	26,373	22,795	1.4	1.2	49,933	2.00	2.23
Balsam Fir .....	10,514	8,679	0.6	0.5	13,848	1.48	1.59
Hemlock .....	14,886	4,940	0.7	0.2	7,691	1.94	1.56
Jack Pine .....	5,207	1,044	0.3	0.1	2,302	2.40	2.20
Poplar .....	697	506	2	2	1,039	2.33	1.84
Basswood .....		114		2	274		2.40
Tamarack .....	3,455	14	0.2	2	35	2.49	2.50
Birch .....		11		2	23		2.00
Douglas Fir .....	8,873		0.5			1.89	
Red Pine .....	40		2			1.50	

<sup>1</sup>This total for 1910 includes a quantity of shingles of unspecified species. <sup>2</sup>Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Ten kinds of wood were used in this industry in Canada in 1911, basswood and birch being added to the list of 1910. Cedar was still by far the most important material, forming over 95 per cent of the total. Probably over half of the cedar was of the Western species (*Thuja plicata*) from British Columbia. The production of cedar shingles decreased by about 4 per cent. Douglas fir and red pine were not reported in 1911. Tamarack shingles were the most expensive at \$2.50. The cheapest shingles were made of hemlock. In the United States cedar shingles also headed the list in 1910, forming 78 per cent of the total.



## LATH.

Table 37 gives the lath production in Canada in 1911 by provinces.

TABLE 37.

LATH CUT, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

Province.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.		Total Value.	Average Value per M.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	M	M			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	851,953	965,235	100·0	100·0	2,212,226	2 28	2 29
Ontario.....	344,207	368,985	40·6	38·2	945,784	2 57	2 56
New Brunswick....	227,732	226,224	26·2	23·4	498,874	2 14	2 20
British Columbia...	94,226	136,461	11·2	14·1	251,411	1 66	1 84
Quebec.....	134,099	120,011	15·9	12·4	242,324	2 15	2 02
Nova Scotia.....	47,712	83,151	5·6	8·6	187,060	2 35	2 25
Saskatchewan.....	2	22,971		2·4	61,780		2 69
Alberta.....	3,519	6,534	0·4	0·7	22,670	2 66	3 47
Prince Edward Island	783	898	0·1	0·1	2,323	2 67	2 59
Manitoba.....	175		1			2 57	

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

<sup>2</sup> No report from this province in 1910.

The lath production in Canada in 1911 increased by 13 per cent from 1910. This increase was caused by the increase in Ontario and British Columbia, which cut over half the total amount.

The lath cut in 1911 increased by 7 per cent over 1910, Ontario thus retaining her place at the head list for Canada. New Brunswick's production decreased by less than one tenth of one per cent, and this province retained second place. British Columbia increased by 45 per cent and Quebec decreased by 11 per cent; consequently these two provinces exchanged places on the list. The cut in Nova Scotia and Alberta almost doubled during the year and Prince Edward Island also increased its production. Saskatchewan, reporting for the first time since 1909, took sixth place on the list. Manitoba did not report any lath produced in 1911.

The average price of lath remained the same as in 1910, changing but little in any province. Laths were most expensive in Alberta at \$3.47, and cheapest in British Columbia at \$1.84.

In 1910 the United States manufactured over 3,000,000,000 lath, or four times as many as Canada in the same year.

Table 38 gives the lath production by kinds of wood.

TABLE 38.

LATH CUT, 1911, BY SPECIES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

Kind of Wood.	Quantity.		Per cent Distribution.		Total Value.	Average Value per M.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.
	M.	M.			¢	¢ cts.	¢ cts.
Total.....	851,953	965,235	100.0	100.0	2,212,226	2.28	2.29
Spruce.....	331,979	333,644	31.9	34.6	738,828	2.17	2.21
White Pine.....	240,042	299,360	28.7	31.0	771,591	2.68	2.58
Cedar.....	69,873	161,304	8.5	16.7	337,582	2.20	2.09
Douglas Fir.....	56,349	86,283	6.7	8.9	158,035	1.54	1.83
Hemlock.....	47,688	3,453	5.6	4.2	91,490	2.21	2.29
Red Pine.....	21,833	27,699	2.6	2.9	71,936	2.21	2.59
Balsam Fir.....	34,212	6,446	4.1	0.7	14,155	2.12	2.19
Jack Pine.....	28,384	4,478	3.4	0.5	11,131	2.16	2.49
Yellow Pine.....	3,300	2,964	0.4	0.3	6,610	1.25	2.23
Tamarack.....	350	2,161	1	0.2	5,715	2.60	2.64
Birch.....		481		1	2,662		5.53
Beech.....		274		1	2,057		7.50
Basswood.....	643	153	0.1	1	364	2.23	2.38
Ash.....		28		1	56		2.00
Maple.....		5		1	10		2.00
Butternut.....		2		1	4		2.00

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

As laths are almost invariably made from saw-mill waste, the importance of the different kinds of wood is approximately the same as in lumber production, spruce and white pine leading the list.

Five new kinds of wood have been added to the list and one dropped since 1910, making a total of sixteen different kinds of wood used for lath in Canada in 1911.

Spruce and white pine, which together form 67.6 per cent of the total, have both increased in quantity. In fact there is an increase in the six leading woods with the exception of hemlock. Poplar laths were not reported in 1911. The most expensive laths were made of beech at \$7.50, and the cheapest of Douglas fir at \$1.83.





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- " 6. Riding Mountain Forest Reserve.
- " \*7. Forest Fires in Canada, 1908.
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- " 32. The Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve.
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- " 34. Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
- " 35. Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Poles and Cross-ties.

\* The supply of these Bulletins is exhausted. Copies of all the others may be obtained on application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.